



THE WILDLIFE SOCIETY

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3 April 2014

House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies
B-308 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515

Testifying for The Wildlife Society on Public Witness Day:

Byron K. Williams

Executive Director

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The Wildlife Society appreciates the opportunity to provide testimony on the FY 2015 budget for the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies. The Wildlife Society was founded in 1937 and is a non-profit scientific and educational association representing nearly 10,000 professional wildlife biologists and managers, dedicated to excellence in wildlife stewardship through science and education. Our mission is to represent and serve the professional community of scientists, managers, educators, technicians, planners, and others who work actively to study, manage, and conserve wildlife and habitats worldwide.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The **State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program** is the only federal program that supports states in preventing wildlife from becoming endangered. It is also the primary program supporting implementation of State Wildlife Action Plans, which detail on the ground conservation actions in each state to keep common species common. Funding assistance for state wildlife agencies is one of the highest priority needs to prevent further declines in at-risk species in every state. Previous budget reductions and sequestration have had a serious and disproportionate impact on State and Tribal Wildlife Grants. Compounding these impacts is a decrease in funding recommended in the President's budget, to \$50 million in FY 2015. **We recommend Congress appropriate at least \$58.7 million for State and Tribal Wildlife Grants to maintain level funding in FY 2015. We also ask that Congress not shift additional funds directed to States through formula grants to a competitive allocation.** This funding is critical for maintaining wildlife diversity programs at the state level and a further reduction in the formula grants may have dramatic negative consequences.

As a member of the Cooperative Alliance for Refuge Enhancement, or CARE, **The Wildlife Society supports the President's request for the National Wildlife Refuge System's operations and maintenance accounts at \$476.4 million for FY15.** CARE estimates that the Refuge System needs at least \$900 million in annual operations and maintenance funding to properly administer its 562 refuges and 38 wetland management districts spanning over 150 million acres. Given current fiscal realities, we understand that funding at \$900 million is not currently possible. However, at its highest funding level in FY 2010, the Refuge System received only \$503 million—little more than half the needed amount. Since that time, congressional appropriations have not only failed to account for rising costs, but have

been steadily backsliding resulting in the loss of 324 employees since 2011, or 9% of all staff. Yet the Refuge System actually pays for itself several times over by generating \$4.87 in economic activity for every \$1 appropriated by Congress to run the Refuge System.

The **North American Wetlands Conservation Act** is a cooperative, non-regulatory, incentive-based program that has shown unprecedented success in restoring wetlands, waterfowl, and other migratory bird populations. This program has remained drastically underfunded despite its demonstrated effectiveness. **We support the President's request of \$34.1 million and encourage Congress to match this request for FY 2015.**

The **Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act Grants Program** supports partnership programs to conserve birds in the U.S., Latin America and the Caribbean, where approximately 5 billion birds representing 341 species spend their winters, including some of the most endangered birds in North America. This program should be funded at or above \$6.5 million to achieve maximum success. However, recognizing the current fiscal climate, The Wildlife Society recommends Congress **maintain level funding for the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act at \$3.7 million in FY 2015.**

The Wildlife Society supports adequate funding levels for all three subactivities within the **Ecological Services Program**. Endangered species recovery efforts can ultimately lead to delisting, resulting in significant benefits to species through state management efforts. FWS, with the help of federal and state agency partners, has been working to implement new strategies to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of this program and to reduce the regulatory burden on private landowners and industry partners. To support these actions and the increased emphasis on consultation and recovery, we recommend Congress **match the President's request and provide \$28 million for Listing, \$105 million for Planning and Consultation, and \$124 million for Conservation and Restoration in FY 2015.**

The voluntary **Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program (PFW)** provides financial and technical assistance to private landowners across the country to restore degraded habitat and to safeguard against potential regulatory burdens associated with endangered species listings. With over two-thirds of our nation's lands held as private property, and up to 90 percent of some habitats lost, private lands play a key role in preserving our ecosystem. For example, working under a new MOU with the Natural Resource Conservation Service, PFW has been critical in engaging private landowners to restore and maintain habitat for the Greater-sage Grouse in states like Idaho and Nevada; potentially removing the need for a future listing. We urge Congress to **provide \$60 million in support of the PFW Program in FY 2015** in order to allow landowners to help contribute to land and wildlife preservation.

Through its **International Affairs office**, FWS works with many partners and countries in the implementation of international treaties, conventions, and projects for the conservation of wildlife species and their habitats. International trade, import, and transportation of wildlife species can have a huge impact on America's security, economy, and environment. Careful regulation of imports and implementation of international policies is an important task. We ask Congress to **match the President's request of \$14.6 million in support of FWS International Affairs in FY 2015.**

Bureau of Land Management

BLM lands support over 3,000 species of wildlife, more than 300 federally proposed or listed species, and more than 1,300 sensitive plant species. Historically, the **Wildlife and Fisheries Management (WFM) and the Threatened and Endangered Species Management (TESM)** programs have been forced to pay for the compliance activities of BLM's energy, grazing, and other non-wildlife related programs, eroding both their ability to conduct proactive conservation activities and their efforts to recover listed species. Given the significant underfunding of the BLM's wildlife programs, combined with the tremendous expansion of energy development across the BLM landscape, we recommend Congress **appropriate \$52.6 million for BLM Wildlife Management in FY 2015**. This will allow BLM to maintain and restore wildlife and habitat by monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of wildlife resources, and developing cooperative management plans. We support the proposed increase of \$15 million for sage grouse conservation efforts; this kind of broad-scale, landscape based conservation is exactly what is needed to manage and conserve sage grouse across their range.

Increased funding is also needed for the **Threatened and Endangered Species Management Program**, to allow BLM to meet its responsibilities in endangered species recovery plans. BLM's March 2001 Report to Congress called for a doubling of the Threatened and Endangered Species budget to \$48 million and an additional 70 staff positions over 5 years. This goal has yet to be met. In light of this, **we strongly encourage Congress to increase overall funding for BLM's endangered species program to \$48 million in FY 2015**.

The Wildlife Society, part of the National Horse and Burro Rangeland Management Coalition, appreciates the commitment of BLM to addressing the problems associated with **Wild Horse and Burro Management**. We support the requested increase of \$2.8 million for implementation of the National Academy of Sciences recommendations and findings and continued research and development on contraception and population control. However, with more than 12,000 horses above BLM's stated Appropriate Management Levels on the range and nearly 50,000 horses in off-site long- and short-term holding facilities The Wildlife Society is concerned about BLM's emphasis on fertility control alone. The current language limiting the use of humane euthanasia for unwanted or unadoptable horses should be removed to allow BLM to use all necessary management tools to bring populations of on- and off-range wild horses and burros within manageable range and additional funding should be requested to correct the habitat damage that has occurred due to overpopulation of these animals. **The requested \$80.2 million should be provided to BLM if they continue removing excess horses from the range at a reasonable rate and focus additional resources on habitat restoration.**

U.S. Geological Survey

The basic, objective, and interdisciplinary scientific research that is supported by the USGS is necessary for understanding the complex environmental issues facing our nation today. This science will play an essential role in the decision-making processes of natural resource managers, and it will help protect our water supply and conserve endangered species. More investment is needed to strengthen USGS partnerships, improve monitoring, produce high-quality geospatial data, and deliver the best science to address critical environmental and societal challenges. **The Wildlife Society supports funding of at least \$1.1 billion for USGS in FY 2015.**

The **Ecosystems Program** of USGS contains programmatic resources for fisheries, wildlife, environments, invasive species and the Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit. The Ecosystems program strives to maximize research and support for comprehensive biological and ecosystem based needs. **The Wildlife Society supports the President's request of \$162 million for USGS's Ecosystems Department in FY 2015.** Within Ecosystems, **we support the request of \$45.1 million for the Wildlife Program.** Additionally, we appreciate the requested addition of \$300,000 for pollinator research and of \$1 million for research on the impacts of future energy development on wildlife sustainability.

The **Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Units (CFWRUs)** are managed under the Ecosystems Department and conduct research on renewable natural resource questions, participate in the education of graduate students, provide technical assistance and consultation on natural resource issues, and provide continuing education for natural resource professionals. In FY 2001, Congress fully funded the CFWRUs, allowing unit productivity to rise to record levels. Since then, budgetary shortfalls have continued to cause an erosion of available funds, resulting in a current staffing vacancy of nearly one quarter of the professional workforce. In order to fill current vacancies, restore seriously eroded operational funds for each CFWRU, and enhance national program coordination, **the FY 2015 budget for the CFWRUs should be increased to \$18.5 million, the level requested by the President.** This would restore necessary capacity in the CFWRU program and allow it to meet the nation's research and training needs.

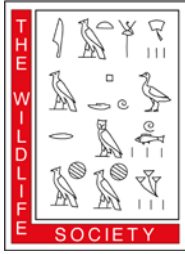
The Wildlife Society appreciates the FY 2014 funding of \$25.5 million for the **National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center.** This center plays a pivotal role in addressing the impacts of climate change on fish and wildlife by providing essential scientific support. In order for this role to be fully realized, **The Wildlife Society recommends that Congress fund the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center at the requested \$35.3 million in FY 2015.**

U.S. Forest Service

Our national forests and grasslands are essential to the conservation of our nation's wildlife and habitat, and are home to about 425 threatened and endangered species, and another 3,250 at-risk species. In FY 2011, the Forest Service combined several programs and budgets, including Vegetation and Watershed Management, Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management, and Forest Products into a single Integrated Resource Restoration activity budget. We continue to be concerned with this merger because it makes accountability to stakeholders and Congress more difficult. However, with these reservations noted, we urge Congress **to support the request of \$820 million for the Integrated Resource Restoration program in FY 2015.**

Integral to management of our natural resources is a deep understanding of the biological and geological forces that shape the land and its wildlife and plant communities. The research being done by the USFS is at the forefront of science, and essential to improving the health of our nation's forests and grasslands. Furthermore, it will play a key role in developing strategies for mitigating the effects of climate change. We urge Congress to match the President's request of **\$275 million in FY 2015 for Forest and Rangelands** to support this high-quality research.

Thank you for considering the recommendations of wildlife professionals. Please contact Laura Bies, Director of Government Affairs at (301) 897-9770 x 308 if you require further information or have any additional questions.



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20 March 2014

Submitted to: House Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

Re: FY 2015 Appropriations for APHIS, NIFA, NRCS, and FSA

The Wildlife Society appreciates the opportunity to submit testimony concerning the FY 2015 budgets for the **Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, and Farm Service Agency**. The Wildlife Society was founded in 1937 and is a non-profit scientific and educational association representing nearly 11,000 professional wildlife biologists and managers dedicated to excellence in wildlife stewardship through science and education. Our mission is to represent and serve the professional community of scientists, managers, educators, technicians, planners, and others who work actively to study, manage, and conserve wildlife and habitats worldwide. The Wildlife Society is committed to strengthening all federal programs that benefit wildlife and their habitats on agricultural and other private land.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Wildlife Services, a unit of APHIS, is responsible for controlling wildlife damage to agriculture, aquaculture, forest, range, and other natural resources, monitoring wildlife-borne diseases, and managing wildlife at airports. Its activities are based on the principles of wildlife management and integrated damage management, and are carried out cooperatively with state fish and wildlife agencies. In FY 2015, the budget proposal includes funding to continue a national feral swine control program, working cooperatively with the States currently experiencing issues with feral swine. In recognition of the important work that Wildlife Services performs regarding methods development and wildlife damage management, **we request that Congress support the President's request of \$106 million to Wildlife Services in FY 2015.**

A key budget line in Wildlife Service's operations is **Methods Development**, which funds the National Wildlife Research Center (NWRC). Much of the newest research critical to state wildlife agencies is being performed at NWRC. In order for state wildlife management programs to be the most up-to-date, the work of the NWRC must continue. **We recommend funding Methods Development at \$19 million in FY 2015.**

National Institute of Food and Agriculture

The Renewable Resources Extension Act (RREA) provides an expanded, comprehensive extension program for forest and rangeland renewable resources. RREA funds, which are apportioned to State Extension Services, effectively leverage cooperative partnerships at an average of four to one, with a focus on private landowners. The need for RREA educational

programs is greater than ever because of continuing fragmentation of land ownership, urbanization, diversity of landowners needing assistance, and increasing societal concerns about land use and increasing human impacts on natural resources. **The Wildlife Society recommends that the Renewable Resources Extension Act be funded at \$10 million.**

The McIntire-Stennis Cooperative Forestry Program is essential to the future of resource management on non-industrial private forestlands while conserving natural resources, including fish and wildlife. As the demand for forest products grows, privately held forests will be increasingly needed to supplement resources obtained from national forest lands. However, commercial trees take many decades to produce. In the absence of long-term research, such as that provided through McIntire-Stennis, the nation might not be able to meet future forest-product needs as resources are harvested. **We appreciate the \$34 million in FY 2014 and urge that amount to be continued in FY 2015, per the President's request.**

Natural Resources Conservation Service

Farm Bill conservation programs are more important than ever, given the huge backlog of qualified applicants, increased pressure on farmland from biofuels development, urban sprawl, and the concurrent declines in wildlife habitat and water quality. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which administers many Farm Bill conservation programs, is one of the primary federal agencies ensuring our public and private lands are made resilient to climate change. NRCS does this through a variety of programs that are aimed at conserving land, protecting water resources, and mitigating effects of climate change.

One key program within the overall NRCS discretionary budget is **Conservation Operations**. The FY 2015 request for Conservation Operations is \$815 million. Conservation Operation's Technical Assistance (TA) sub-activity provides funding for NRCS to support implementation of the various Farm Bill programs. The FY 2015 budget proposal recommends \$717 million in funding for TA, a slight increase from FY 2014. **The Wildlife Society encourages you to support funding for TA at \$717 million.**

Overall, The Wildlife Society believes strong support for TA delivery is needed. Implementing the changes in the 2014 Farm Bill will require significant conservation planning and producer education effort. In the 2014 Farm Bill, Congress showed strong support for the use of mandatory funds for TA, though these funds can only be used in association with a specific farm bill program. Appropriated funds for Conservation Technical Assistance are still essential for NRCS to provide good customer service and strong conservation results

The Wildlife Society also supports the continuation of funding for the Conservation Effects Assessment Project. Information gathered from this effort will greatly assist in monitoring accomplishments and identifying ways to further enhance effectiveness of NRCS programs.

The Wildlife Society recommends Farm Bill conservation programs be funded at levels mandated in the 2014 Farm Bill. Demand for these programs continues to grow during this difficult economic climate at a time when greater assistance is needed to address natural resource challenges and conservation goals, including climate change, soil quality deficiencies, declining

pollinator health, disease and invasive species, water quality and quantity issues, and degraded, fragmented and lost habitat for fish and wildlife.

We do have some concerns about the absorption of the **Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)**, a voluntary program for landowners who want to improve wildlife habitat on their land, into the Environmental Quality Habitat Incentives Program, as mandated by the 2014 Farm Bill. EQIP was funded at \$1.374 billion in FY 13 and the President's FY 2015 request is \$1.35 billion. While at least 5% of EQIP funds must go towards wildlife conservation, we remain concerned that this \$88 million decrease in overall funding coupled with the additional program responsibilities due to the absorption of WHIP could translate into lesser emphasis on critical wildlife conservation efforts.

Farm Service Agency

The Administration's request would slightly reduce funding for the **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)** to \$1.957 billion in FY 2015. Lands enrolled in CRP are important for the conservation of soil on some of the Nation's most erodible cropland. These lands also contribute to water quantity and quality, provide habitat for wildlife that reside on agricultural landscapes, sequester carbon, and provide a strategic forage reserve that can be tapped as a periodic compatible use in times when other livestock forage is limited due to drought or other natural disasters. **We strongly encourage Congress to fund CRP at a level that fully utilizes program enrollment authority through CRP general sign-up.**

Thank you for considering the views of wildlife professionals. We look forward to working with you and your staff to ensure adequate funding for wildlife conservation. Please feel free to contact Laura Bies, Director of Government Affairs, at laura@wildlife.org or at (301) 897-9770 x 308 if you need further information or have any questions.



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23 May 2014

Subcommittee on the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations, SD-131
United States Senate

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DOI Wildland Fire Management

The Wildlife Society supports the request for \$30.0 million to establish a new "Resilient Landscapes" activity to improve the integrity and resilience of forests and rangelands by restoring natural vegetation landscapes to specific conditions and maintaining fire resiliency.

Thank you for considering the recommendations of wildlife professionals. Please contact Laura Bies, Director of Government Affairs at (301) 897-9770 x 308 if you require further information or have any additional questions.



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4 April 2014

Submitted to: Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies

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Natural Resources Conservation Service

Farm Bill conservation programs are more important than ever, given the huge backlog of qualified applicants, increased pressure on farmland from biofuels development, urban sprawl, and the concurrent declines in wildlife habitat and water quality. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), which administers many Farm Bill conservation programs, is one of the primary federal agencies ensuring our public and private lands are made resilient to climate change. NRCS does this through a variety of programs that are aimed at conserving land, protecting water resources, and mitigating effects of climate change.

One key program within the overall NRCS discretionary budget is **Conservation Operations**. The FY 2015 request for Conservation Operations is \$815 million. **We urge you to provide \$843.4 million for Conservation Operations**, which includes Conservation Technical Assistance (CTA). Due to the General Services Administration's recent decentralization of responsibility for making building rental payments, the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) will for the first time have to make rental payments out of the Conservation Operations budget. NRCS expects to pay \$28.6 million in rent in FY 2015. When this change is taken into account, the Administration's request of \$814.8 million for Conservation Operations would actually reduce the amount of funding available for conservation operations by \$26.6 million relative to FY 2014.

Conservation Operation's Technical Assistance (TA) sub-activity provides funding for NRCS to support implementation of the various Farm Bill programs. The FY 2015 budget proposal recommends \$717 million in funding for TA, a slight increase from FY 2014. **The Wildlife Society encourages you to support funding for TA at \$717 million.**

Overall, The Wildlife Society believes strong support for TA delivery is needed. Implementing the changes in the 2014 Farm Bill will require significant conservation planning and producer education effort. In the 2014 Farm Bill, Congress showed strong support for the use of mandatory funds for TA, though these funds can only be used in association with a specific farm

bill program. Appropriated funds for Conservation Technical Assistance are still essential for NRCS to provide good customer service and strong conservation results

The Wildlife Society also supports the continuation of funding for the Conservation Effects Assessment Project. Information gathered from this effort will greatly assist in monitoring accomplishments and identifying ways to further enhance effectiveness of NRCS programs.

After several years of negotiations, Congress recently passed the Agriculture Act of 2014 with broad bipartisan support. This recently passed Farm Bill renewed a suite of extremely popular and effective conservation programs, but reduced mandatory funding by \$4 billion. It is critical that Congress ensure that all of direct spending on conservation programs, as provided by the authorizing committees in the Farm Bill, can be spent as Congress intended in FY 2015. **The Wildlife Society recommends Farm Bill conservation programs be funded at levels mandated in the 2014 Farm Bill.** Demand for these programs continues to grow during this difficult economic climate at a time when greater assistance is needed to address natural resource challenges, including climate change, soil quality deficiencies, declining pollinator health, disease and invasive species, water quality and quantity issues, and degraded, fragmented and lost habitat for fish and wildlife.

We do have some concerns about the absorption of the **Wildlife Habitat Incentive Program (WHIP)**, a voluntary program for landowners who want to improve wildlife habitat on their land, into the Environmental Quality Habitat Incentives Program, as mandated by the 2014 Farm Bill. EQIP was funded at \$1.374 billion in FY 13 and the President's FY 2015 request is \$1.35 billion. While at least 5% of EQIP funds must go towards wildlife conservation, we remain concerned that this \$88 million decrease in overall funding coupled with the additional program responsibilities due to the absorption of WHIP could translate into lesser emphasis on critical wildlife conservation efforts.

Farm Service Agency

The Administration's request would slightly reduce funding for the **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)** to \$1.957 billion in FY 2015. Lands enrolled in CRP are important for the conservation of soil on some of the Nation's most erodible cropland. These lands also contribute to water quantity and quality, provide habitat for wildlife that reside on agricultural landscapes, sequester carbon, and provide a strategic forage reserve that can be tapped as a periodic compatible use in times when other livestock forage is limited due to drought or other natural disasters. **We strongly encourage Congress to fund CRP at a level that fully utilizes program enrollment authority through CRP general sign-up.**

Thank you for considering the views of wildlife professionals. We look forward to working with you and your staff to ensure adequate funding for wildlife conservation. Please feel free to contact Laura Bies, Director of Government Affairs, at laura@wildlife.org or at (301) 897-9770 x 308 if you need further information or have any questions.